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lated from the scattered literature relating to this island a good account of its geography, history, colonization, resources, the ways of life in the small settlement and the influence of the meager habitat and its isolation upon the inhabitants.

**Origin and Antiquity of Man.** By G. Frederick Wright. xx and 547 pp. Ills., index. Bibliotheca Sacra Co., Oberlin, O., 1912. \$2. 8 x 5½.

In the author's lucid, closely argumentative style, and with the "whole field of evidence" available, the various problems are discussed and conclusions reached. As in his recent revision of the "Ice Age in North America," Professor Wright believes in a rather brief glacial and post-glacial time, and consequently uses a very moderate estimate for the total length of geologic time. This interpretation crowds early human development into so short a time that it can hardly be called development at all, just a leap under divine touch.

The author finds no trustworthy evidence that man as a "tool-user" occurred earlier than the Pleistocene. But of his occurrence during that period, widely scattered and well diversified, there seems to be no doubt; and with all our evidence of man in Europe, man in America seems even better authenticated. While reviewer and author disagree on interpretation in a number of points this may be sometimes simply a matter of opinion. Cultural development of the race and geographic relations of men, phases which modern research has done so much for, receive surprisingly small space. An appendix of thirty pages contains annotations and bibliography.

G. D. HUBBARD.

**Walter Reed and Yellow Fever.** By Howard A. Kelly. New, revised edition. xix and 310 pp. Ills., index. Medical Standard Book Co., Baltimore, 1912(?) \$1.50. 8 x 5½.

This book is to a large degree a memorial of the life and work of Walter Reed. To give a background on which to depict the work of Reed in controlling the epidemics of yellow fever, there is included in the book chapters on the history of yellow fever and insects and diseases. The field of Reed's work was to a large degree in Cuba, and his experiments in the investigation of causes and preventive measures are told in detail.

R. M. BROWN.

**Weather and Weather Instruments.** 175 pp. Ills., index. Taylor Instrument Cos., Rochester, N. Y., 1908. \$1. 7½ x 5½.

This book gives a desultory account, loosely put together, of various meteorological phenomena, with comments on and more or less complete explanations of numerous meteorological instruments. It is obvious that the purpose of the book is to promote the sale of the instruments described therein. There is no attempt at anything in the way of a text-book. We imagine that some persons would gain an interest in meteorology through a reading of the volume, but there are inaccuracies and misleading statements in such number that it would take us quite beyond the limits of a review if we tried to enumerate them. As we write these words, the accidental turning over of a few leaves of the book brings to our eye the following statement: "As heavy air is air that has been condensed by cold, a rise in the barometer indicates a cold wind." Further comment is unnecessary.

R. DEC. WARD.

**Kants Ansichten über Geschichte und Bau der Erde.** Von Dr. Erich Adickes. viii and 207 pp. J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck). Tübingen, 1911. 4.60 mks. 9½ x 6½.

Dr. Adickes, professor of philosophy in the university of Tübingen, gives in this book an historical account of the views held by Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) in regard to the history and structure of the earth. The book is divided into five sections, dealing with the years from 1750 to 1790, during which period the great philosopher of Königsberg shaped his cosmogonic theory. Adickes analyzes the various scientific treatises in which Kant formulated the problems involved. They consist in the main of two papers of the year 1754. First: